ING THE NATION'S VICTORIES. En Compliance with the President's Wish Congregations of All Sects Through-out the City Gave Testimeny of Their Thankfulness to the God of Victories.

The Rev. Dr. McIntosh of Philadelphia preached in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning on "The Uplift of a Great Enthusiasm." Dr. McIntosh said: Those were hours not often paralleled that sped from half past 9 to 2 on the 3d of July; that was a scene never before witnessed in naval warfare that was enacted on the surfbeaten shore of Santiago de Cuba; that was a defeat of a proud foe equalled only by the victory in Manda Bay which sent its thrilling joy seroes all our land, and that was an act never ne before, so far as I know, when the herole Philip uncovered his head on the deck of the conquering warship and, amid the breathless silence of a worshipping band of grimed but triumphant seamen, said: 'I believe in God the Father Almighty, and this is His hand. Let us thank Him for His grace.'

With such men, with such deeds, with such victories, with such marvellous escapes of life out of such possible deadly perils, is it any wonder that the whole land, from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the Gulf, is to-day quivering in the glad excitement and the soul-stirring exhibitantion of so decisive but so dazzling a victory. The enthusiasm of a great nation is a splendid but also a solemn thing. It sets one thinking. Shall the fire and force go for nothing; shall it not rather be conserved and made helpful to high ends worthy of a great people and still more worthy of Him whose hand all devout souls will see and own, as did Philip on the battle deck? Such enthusiasms come not every day. It is, on the whole, well they do not. High fevers waste fast. Life runs naturally and commonly in straight and quiet channels. The general processes of nature are still and slow. The course of human life in the main is calm and prosaic. The movements of society are regular and commonplace, the career of nations dull and uneventful. Yet the thunderstorms will burst upon us. The bliz-gards are dashed from the skies. Human life has its romances and its tragedies. Society knows its startling surprises. And nations have their years of crisis. We are conscious of living and at a high rate. We are conscious of a great purpose and of great performances. It is not bluster; it is conviction. It is not bragging; it is resolution. It is not greed of conquest; it is destiny. Two things are marked in this struggle: they are the old Norse blood of the conquering Anglo-Saxon, and the finger of the God of Nations and history. I believe in the genius of the race, and above all I believe in the guidance of God. This being so, I hold there must be great moral lessons in the enthusiasms of our wondrous victories—great and far-reaching meanings. Hence, I would speak to-day of the uplift of great enthusiasm. Little more than a century ago we were not;

to-day we are the centre of the world's thoughts. Half a century ago the military powers of Europe sneered at us, and England tolerated : but to-day we are the dread of despotisms and the envy of the world. The enthusiasm of a com-plete international revolution is upon us. Souls of nobility, of generosity, of reflectiveness, of piety are always stirred and lifted by success, progress, victory, advancement. These high moral qualities are at once our birthmarks and moral qualities are at once our birthmarks and the fruits of our national cultare. With all our sense of humor, love of fun, perchance of our overgreat frivolity and flippancy, we have nobility of soul, a richness of generosity, a depth of reflection. We confess to one another that we have our faults and they are many, but ittleness of mind, smallness of spirit are not among them. The proofs of these national qualities are the calmness of the country when the Maine was destroyed, the chivalry of Wainwright to the conquered Cervern, and the manly piety of Philip among his fellow officers.

"These are the kind of souls that think, reflect, that ask reverently," What is the meaning of all this progress, this advancement of "the little one among the nations," to be the amazement of the hour?" And to-day, under the most worthy and reasonable call of the Godfearing man, our honored President, who held back war as long as he could and loves peace and seeks it, to-day, as the calm, honest, healthy American people reflect. God, our fathers and our own, will come into view, and thankfulness, fresh realizations of duty, the clear sight of the hand of the Lord and the deeper fear of the King of Kings must result, and with these a great moral uplift.

"To-day we feel our own power. In our war of independence we fought for bare life and almost deed. In the war of 1812 we fought against desperate odds. In the dark years of secselon we fought under the burden of utter gadness and broken-heartedness, for it was brother against brother. To-day we know our strength, and others know it, too. Power—conscious power—fires, stimulates, gladdens, transports. 'I can do it' sends a thrill of joy and rapture through the soul. That draught is sweeter than nectar. To-day we have over 100,000 men under arms, and the world is ringing with the praise of their dash and daring; the gentlemen of France outdone by the gentlemen rough riders, and the fearless Ironsides of Cromwell matched by the electizen heroes that stormed San Juan. Dewey master the fruits of our national culture. With all our

Cromwell matched by the citizen heroes that stormed San Juan. Dewey master in the Pacific; Schley and Sampson at Santiago: Shafter and Wheeler on the heights of El Caney; two navies annihilated with scarce loss of a man; a lost ready to move on Porto Rico; a flost equipped for the Canaries and the coasts of Spain; heroes like Hobson and Wainwright, Wood and Roosevelt as numerous as are our officers and men.

officers and men.

"This is our first unselfish war. In every former struggle ourselves have been to the front. To-day the battle is for humanity. At this hour of notable self-forgetfulness, this faith-born republic, cradled at Plymouth Rock, struggling for life from Breeds Hill to Valley Forze, flinging off the swaddling bands at Yorktown, baptized with fire and blood at Gettysburg, saved at Appointors, reunited as the Maine went down, lifts her massive, compact form in lusty youthhood, crowned with conquest, and fronts the world, to the wonder of mankind-not the greedy grasper of new lands, but the self-sacrificing emancipator of the oppressed and the enslaved. Forth she comes in all the grandeur of her perfected unity and the amazing fulness of her power, not to be ministered unto, but to minister and give freely her most precedus lives as a ransom for many. What can be born out of this new war cradle but the consciousness of power? Ah! Yes: But what to the noble, the reflective, the God-fearing does power-ever bring? Responsibility, humility, aspiration! But with the thought task among the nations come an exhilaration and enthusiasm that aummon to the front all that is highest and most honorable and manly in the souls of the responsive and the noble. And if to-day we only realize that all this gigantic strength is God lent and for God-like work we shall step up to and out upon a higher and grander plane of national life than ever we have walked before. And if is for the Church and Christian patriots to strike the keynote and wome.

"In 1768 scarce 3,000,000 of war-worn, war-wasted men and wome." d and Roosevell as numerous as are our ers and men. his is our first unselfish war. In ever

new advance. In 1788 scarce 3,000,000 of war-worn, war-"In 1788 searce 3,000,000 of war-worn, war-wasted men and women, noor, despised of the nations and half afraid of themselves, hoped for a possible national existence in quiet seclusion among the nations of the earth, with whom they resolved not to intermeddle. In this 1838 70,000,000 of self-reliant, resourceful, Godfearing citizens hold the destinies of the world. A movement to this side or to that may whelm the nations in the horrors of deadliest war. At this hour the line of destiny runs through Washington. Hence all eyes are focused there. Our country is the arbiter among the peoples. We have but to speak the world and the wealthest nation of the world is our ally. Whether we shall show the world is our ally. Whether we shall show the world is our ally. Whether we shall show the world the splendor of a magnificent colonization, emancipation of the ignorant and ideatrons, is far too soon to advise or decide. But be that as it may, the world can never be again as it was when the of the generant and idelatrous, is far too soon to advise or decide. But he that as it may, the world can never be again as it was when the new year broke, and we are the cause. The possibilities of these hours are immeasurable. They make the soul swell, the heart beat high, the eye flash, and take great long looks into the future, and the whole man gird himself for a mighty and a worthy task. Can any man forcenst and state at this mement the possibilities of these United States? I stand awed as I dream of them and all my soul breathers itself out in the patriots prayer that fool would make us truly worthy of this as He made our fathers. Such conditions kindle the noblest enthusiasms. They lift a man out of his old and smaller self. What prayers arise within me for my native land! America, the mother of freedom, the enamel-pator of the oppressed, the educator of the ignorant, the evangelizer of the Christless, the very thoughts ennoble and hift a little nearer up to God! Verily, these are the reasons that lift up out of petty strifts and factional discords and mean policies. These are the furnace heats when the vile drosses of selfishness and sectionalism are purged away. These are the lofty heights whence are caught inspiring visions of the ideal hand realized on our own abores, exalted in righteousness, stainless in its political portity, sweet in its abundant charitee, sale by its own watchful might, song illied from its terming wealth, sanctiffed by it prayerful homes, and sublime in its hencest fear and simple worship of Almighty God!"

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest yesterday! morning the liev. Mr. Moran, who has charge of the summer services in the absence

of Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the rector, presched on the Freadent's preclamation, true worth of a nation. We are told that the hand of the Lord is raised in behalf of the righteous. Our cause is righteous in a oppressed and abused the state of the righteous. Our cause is righteous in the present of the righteous. Our cause is righteous in the present of the righteous. Our cause is righteous in the present of the righteous. Our cause is righteous in the present of the righteous of the present of the righteous of the present of the rector of our gounter, and that of Spalin, with its record of crule, bloodshed, but, and the Tree are in the present of the condition of Spalin to-day is a warning to every nation, on the face of the earth. Bow responsibilities. At its conclusion we shall find our present eleve in possession of Cube, the Philippines, and presumably forto Rico. Whether we shall find our present eleve in possession of the they are presented from the perils of ignorance and bar. When we shall have rescued them the price of the noble blood shed in Cuba will have been well paid. The President of the United States and the present of the present

our great indebtedness to God is altogether timely and fitting. Let us give our joy a local habitation and a name in every home this Union over, not forgetting those hearts which are desolate and sad because some loved one has rendered to his country the last full measure of his devotion.

of his devotion.

"Another cause for general thanksgiving is the active friendship of Great Britain, due to the dictates of her people's will and conscience. Apart from that magnificent backing, it seems beyond a doubt that we should have been hampered by Continental Europe's interference in behalf of Spain—an ill-fated step which would have plunged this country into general and horrible disaster."

At all the Boman Catholic churches of the city vesterials there was some response to the

horrible disaster."

At all the Roman Catholic churches of the city yesterday there was some response to the President's proclamation calling for thanks-giving for our victories. Throughout the day at the Cathedral every mass was followed by the prayer of thanksgiving for victory prescribed in the Roman missal. In addition the Be Prafundis was said for the repose of the souls of those who have fallen in behalf of their country. Father Patrick Daly was the celebrant at high mass and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon preached the sermon. Father McMahon did not refer directly to the struggle at Sautiago. He dwelt, however, on the mysterious ways of God's providence, and said that even in such a terrible disaster as the sinking of La Bourgogne we should remember that "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away." Pontifical mass will be said at 9 o'clock this morning by Archbishop Corrigan in the Cathedral for those who perished on La Bourgogne. In the other Catholic churches in the elty prayers were said in thanksgiving for our successos and for the repose of the dead soldlers. For more than a month past the critical properties of the Catholic churches of the city by order of the Archbishop.

#### THANKSGIVINGS IN BROOKLYN.

McKinley's Proclamation Read in Churche UProgress of the War Discussed.

Special thanksgiving services were held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and the Rev. Horace Porter read President McKinley's thanksgiving proclamation. Gen. Christian T. Christensen made a short address. The Rev. S. M. McConnell, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, read the prayers for the army and navy and then spoke of the wonderful results of the battle off Santiago in which Cervera's fleet was lost. Dr. McConnell's son is chief engineer on the United States ship

Peoria, now off Santiago.

Members of U. S. Grant and Moses Odell posts, Grand Army of the Republic, attended services at the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. D. A. Jordan delivered a patriotic sermon after reading President McKinley's proclamation and Capt. Philip's words to the men of his command after the annihilation of Cervera's fleat

The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends read President Mc-Kinley's proclamation in the Central Congregational Church, and spoke briefly on the progress

### IN TAMPA'S CAMP.

Recruits and Marines Arrive-The Sixtyninth's Men and Their Doings.

TAMPA, Fla., July 10.-A trainload of marines and recruits arrived here to-night. Their arival at this time is more or less indicative of the sailing of an expedition from here some time in the near future. The last of the Sixty ninth New York recruits arrived yesterday and the recruiting officers came in last night The Sixty-ninth now has a total of seventeen men on the sick list. This number include: several who have been sent to the hospital at Fort McPherson, a number of others who are in the division hospital and five now in the regimental hospital.

To-day the crack baseball team of the Sixtyninth played a championsip game with the team from the First Florida and the latter were victorious by a score of 10 to 5. A number of sports which were on the programme for the Fourth of July celebration, and which were deferred on account of rain, will be pulled off tomorrow afternoon under the management of Major Lynch.

A number of promotions were recently made in the regiment, and the commissions were reeived to-day from Washington. Dr. John H. Fuchsins is promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain, Regimental Adjutant John E. David-son is promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain, Regimental Quartermaster James J. Cronin is promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain, and Dr. Francis Lawrence Oswald is pro-

### AROUSED BY GOV. TANNER.

moted from First Lieutenant to Captain.

Attack a Negro Editor. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10 .- The troops of the slored regiment encamped here were stirred up last evening by a speech made by Gov. Tanner, and they made an effort to seize James H. Porter, a negro, who is the editor of a local paper. The Governor was making an address to the men, whom he promised to send to the front, with officers of their own race. Referring to an article in the negro editor's paper, the Governor said it was a disgrace that one of their own color should seek to defeat the organization of a regiment that meant so much to the colored race. Forter was present, and the soldiers started for him, ready for violence, but he escaped.

Troops Ordered to the Mexican Frontier.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 10.-The First Texas Cavalry was ordered yesterday to the Mexican frontier and will be stationed at El Paso, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Fort Ringgold, and Brownesville Spanish sympathizers along the border have committed some outrages in running off stock and several Americans have been killed by them. They are really bandits who have taken advantage of the war to murder and pillage outlying ranches, particularly those lying along the Rio Grande River.

### Three Army Lighters Lost.

MOBILE, Ala., July 10.-It was learned to-day that the three lighters which left here some | thirty days longer, and that none of the troops days ago for Santiago were lost on the route.

only a brief wait is the opinion of a great many and the wish of all.

An accident that may result in the death of a New York man occurred at Lytle last night. Private Tracy, Company L. Eighth New York, came in collision with a train slowly moving and his skull was fractured by the blow. He was removed to the Second Division Hospital, Third Corps, and a difficult operation, that of trephining was performed. The skull was lifted rom the brain. His condition is precarious but there are chances for his recovery. He is a nan of full vitality.

Some of the boys of the Eighth New York have had too much of the cup that cheers They began by taking an overplus of stimulan on the Fourth of July. Running the guard line successfully, they went to Chattanooga and tested their capacity for drink. The arrest of many of them was the natural consequence and as a result many are not now with their command. Their present company is com-posed of whites and blacks, and it is detailed to eat rock on a Hamilton county Tennesse pike for a few days. The culprits protest that this is all out of order.

Lieuts. Milton and Yacobe, Eighth New York, have purchased handsome Kentucky thoroughbreds as mounts, and are very proud of their steeds. Company L. Eighth New York, has \$175 in its company fund and will expend the amount for extra rations. A list of all who are o be discharged from the Eighth on account of physical disability is being prepared. Adjt. McNutt of the Fourteenth New York has received his commission as Captain, having first been mustered with the rank of Lieuten ant. There was a great rifle match between a picked marksman of the Twelfth New York and one of the Twenty-first Kansas to-day. New

The Ninth was inspected to-day by Brig.-Gen Grant, who went through the entire camp Few regiments want to leave as badly as the Ninth. The officers are almost as restless They say that they enlisted to fight and are ready to do it.

Gen. H. V. Boynton will be presented with a ine sword by the citizens of Chattanooga, who hold the splendid work of the veteran for Chickamauga Park in grateful remembrance. A meeting of citizens will be held to-morrow to arrange for the presentation, which will probably take place on the day Gen. Boynton assumes charge of his brigade at Chickamauga. Con Boynton is universally normar in Chatta. looga, and the presentation ceremonies will be a further evidence of the esteem in which he is held by Chattanooga. Gen. Boynton will probably command the Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, now provisionally commanded by Col. Culver of the Fifth Illinois.

It is not improbable that a school of instruction for signal service men will be established here. Major Glassford of the Signal Corps is enthusiastic over the idea. During his visihere vesterday Gen. Greely talked a great deal about the proposed school with Major Glassford. The latter pointed out and showed Gen Greely the many advantages offered at the Point ParkiRidge and Lookout Mountain, and before leaving Gen. Greely was convinced that this region presented unusual advantages for a chool of this kind. It seems highly probabl that the Government, in purchasing the Point Park tract, intends to build and maintain upon it a school of this kind, inasmuch as it offers splendid advantages not to be found elsewhere If such be the case, as seems highly probable the school and an enormous observation and

signalling tower will be erected. Lieut.-Col. Day of the First Ohio Cavalry. which will move this week, is a nephew of Be retary of State Day. The Eighth Massachusetts was inspected by Col. Pew this morning Yesterday a batch of thirty recruits arrived. and were assigned to different companies. The full quota has not been recruited, but the remaining number are expected here shortly. The Eighth is enjoying excellent health, there being very few men in the hospital.

Those soldier sof the New York and other regiments who are Catholics will not suffer in future for lack of spiritual care and guidance, the Archbishop of New York having looked well to this matter. Last night three Catholic elergymen, the Rev. Dr. McCarthy, the Rev. Dr. Belford and Father Chrysostom of the Benedictine Order arrived at camp. Drs. McCarthy and Belford are of Brooklyn and Father Chrysostom has just returned from a service covering a long period of years in the West Indies. They will nake the camp of the regiments their home attending to all the spiritual needs of the soldiers, and when the time comes will accom-pany the New York regiments to Cuba Their first services at Chickamauga were held to-day. In Father Chrysostom the New York troops have secured a man exceedingly valuable in more respects than one. His long residence in the West Indies has made him a competent judge of the best food, clothing, and treatment soldiers in warm climates, and his advice

#### on such matters will be highly valued. WON'T ACCEPT STATE BATTERIES.

the Second Call Will See Active Service. BINGHAMTON, July 10.-Capt. Olimstend of he 8ixth Battery has received a communication from Gen. Howard Carroll notifying him that none of the batteries in the State will be accepted in the second call, in whole or individunlly, and asking him to designate a recruiting officer. Capt. Olmstead telephonod for permis sion to recruit a battery, but was told that it was impossible, as all the batteries would have to remain in the State service, but a Lieutenant could be designated as a recruiting officer. Gen. Carroll said that the war would not last

New York Cavalrymen to Go on a Practice March Gen. Gobin Gets a Sword.

CAMP ALGER, Va., July 10.-Troops A and C of the New York Volunteer Cavairy, commanded by Capt. Clayton, start to-morrow morning on a ten days' practice march. No definite plan of march has been decided upon, although Leesburg, Va., will in all probability be the lestination. Both troops, with the exception of a small guard, will go, numbering about 150 The men will be in heavy marching order, and feed for horses and provisions for men will be carried along in eight wagons detailed for that purpose. It, is the intention of Capt. Clayton to give the men plenty of rifle practice while on the march, and, if deemed necessary, a rifle range will be constructed. In accordance with President McKinley's

lamation that to-day be set aside for one of thanksgiving for the victory of the American arms, the Chaplains of the regiments held patriotic services and the men joined in giving hanks to God for the success of our army and

Brig.-Gen. Gobin, commanding the Third Brigade of the First Division, was presented his afternoon, in the presence of a number of officers, with a beautiful sword by the staff officers of his old National Guard command. The presentation speech was made by Major Egle of the Pennsylvania National Guard. In accepting the sword Gen. Gobin said:

will try to bring both sword and men back, but if I cannot do so with honor, neither sword nor men will ever return to the Keystone

The officers of Gen. Gobin's National Guard staff who were in attendance at the presenta-tion were Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Gerst, Major S. B. Cameron, Major W. H. Egle, Surgeon Hal-berstadt, Major Myers and Sergeant Price.

Word has been received in the cavalry camp that Troopers Charles Fiske and Bryant of Troop Care sick at their homes with typhoid fever. Both were visiting at their homes in Brooklyn and were on furloughs when taken sick. Trooper Stevenson of Troop C was removed the early part of the week to Providence Hospital in Washington, having developed typhoid fever.

### HEALTH OF MIAMPS CAMP.

Efforts Being Made to Improve the Camp-Rains Cause Malaria.

MIAMI, Fla., July 10.-The beginning of the wet season has had an effect on the health of the troops, several cases of malarial fever being reported from each regiment. No less than twelve fever patients were removed from the Second Alabama camp to the division hospital

The steamship Miami arrived from Key West this morning with eight wounded men who had taken part in the attack on Santiago. They were all able to walk from the boat to the train. and left for Washington. There will be a re-view of the First Brigade, comprising the First Regiments from Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, by Gen. Wheaton to-morrow. This is an indication of the total equipment of that brigade, Dr. Peyle of Alabama has followed the other surgeons-majors in a field officers' report condemning the sanitary arrangements and establishment of beer canteens.
In furtherance of his desire to do all possible

for the troops and to make the encampment agreeable to the men. H. M. Flagler has two arge forces of laborers at work making waterflushed sinks which empty through large pipes into the bay. When this system entirely displaces the old one the doctors will cease protesting, but they are unrelenting in their war upon the dredging work going on at the wharf. the complaint being that the sand thrown upon the embankment gives off odors dangerous to the health of the regiments quartered close by. Lieut, Charles R. Howland of the Twentieth Infantry, now Assistant Adjutant-General on the First Brigade staff, originated a new and, it has been discovered, excellent, requisition form, showing the requirements of the division. while he was Assistant Adjutant-General on the division staff. By means of this form the regiments will be equipped sooner than they would

### COULDN'T BOARD THE YANKEE.

Visitors Were Barred While the Auxiliary Cruiser Took on Powder and Ammunition.

Savaral hundred friends of the naval reserves on the auxiliary cruiser Yankee were bitterly disappointed yesterday afternoon when, after rowing out to her in small boats from Tompkinsville, they were informed by the officer at the gangway that they couldn't come aboard. If the visitors had known anything about naval signals they would have known this before they started from land, for from the foremast of the Yankee waved a large red powder flag, and when a vessel is taking on powder and ammunition visitors are not wanted.

The Yankee was busy all day long taking on ammunition from a lighter. Visitors were told that they could come aboard as soon as this work was done, and many stayed at Tompkinsville in the hope of seeing the red flag com down. It hadn't come down at 6 o'clock, and most of the visitors went away then.

The Yankee will sail to-day unless something happens to prevent. Officers on deck, who were questioned from alongside, professed ignorance of her destination, but it is said that she will leave about noon for Hampton Roads, from which point she will convoy to Cape Haytien the colliers which are to accompany Commodore Watson's fleet.

Everybody on the Yankee is in excellent health, and the men are enthusiastic over the prospect of a fight with Admiral Camara and a passage at arms with the fortifications on the Spanish coast.

### INSTRUCTION FOR THE ENGINEERS.

Commissioned Officers to Be Trained in Bond Building, Pontooning., Etc. CAMP TOWNSEND. Peckskill, N. Y., July 10 .-General orders read to-night instruct the Quartermaster of the First Regiment Voluneer Engineers to prepare the rifle range for use and to get an instruction tent into readiness near the hospital quarters. Here will be held daily schools for the officers. The school for the justruction of non-commissioned officers in their military duties will be held in the

afternoon, and will be under the charge of Capt. Allen D. Baymond. Lieut.-Col. Harry S. Hodges will have charge of the school for commissioned officers, which will meet each evening, beginning Tuesday The instruction for commissioned officers will include road building, pontooning, photography and surveying.

No recruits arrived to-day and but few more are needed, there being 1,035 men now in camp. First Lieut. Landers and Second Lieut Bleakley of West Point visited the camp to-day.

### IN JACKSONVILLE'S CAMP.

Gen. Greely Arrives and Proceeds to Tamps -Corporal Asleep on Duty.

JACESONVILLE, Fig., July 10.-Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, arrived this noon. He vis ited the Signal Corps camp here and expressed himself highly pleased over it. He left for Tampa to-night. Capt. Giddings, who is in command of the Signal Service battailon at Camp Cuba Libre, has been detailed acting chief signal officer on the staff of Gen. Lee of the Seventh Army Corps. Sergeant-Major Wallace of the Signal Corps has been appointed as Second Lieutenant.

Corporal E. A. Boyd of Company H. Fourth Hilinois Regiment, was tried by a court-martial yesterday for being asleep while on guard duty. He was found guilty, but was let off with a reprimand. This report, when sent to division headquarters, was approved as to the finding, but disapproved as to the sentence. Corporal Boyd was released from arrest and returned to duty to-day.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 10 .- Col. W. R. Hollo way, Consul-General at St. Petersburg, writing to a Terre Haute friend, says:

"The big men here sympathize with us, but the ordinary Bussian is with Spain because she is the under dog in the fight." He adds that it is the common belief that we went to war to take Cuba only because we could do so.

## BORROWE'S DYNAMITE GUN

WHAT, POSSIBLY, WAS MEANT BY THE REPORT THAT IT GOT "JAMMED."

Inventor Sims Conjectures That the Inside

of the Barrel Was Roughened and That the Projectile Got Stuck-Would

Have Been Safe to Push It Back.

The use of the Sims dynamite gun, which did such effective work in the first day's battle near Santiago, under command of Sergeant Hallett Alsop Borrowe, has been watched with the greatest interest. It is the only one in actual use by Gen. Shafter's forces, and the report that a charge bad become jammed and ren-dered the gun useless after some hours of effective service has given rise to many con-

Inventor Sims, who resides in Newark, says that although he has received no information on the subject other than that printed in the daily papers, he believes that he understands what happened to the gun. It was one of the six that were turned out and shipped to Tampa without having been subjected to the final tests "It is impossible," Mr. Sims says, "from the

nature of the manufacture of the weapon, to tool out the inside of the barrels, and sometimes the first few shots cause a scaling off of fine particles of steel and create a little rough-

Such a roughness might have occurred near the gas check in the projectile barrel not far from the breech block by reason of this scaling and the projectile might have become jammed just at the entrance to the barrel. As neither Sergeant Borrowe nor any of his squad was familiar with the mechanism of the weapon and they were under fire at the time, they might have become somewhat unsteady when they failed to release the projectile. To understand fully how this could occur it is necessary to understand something of the construction of the gun. The breech where the propellant is placed is separated from the projectile by a long cushion of air. At the rear end of the projectile is arranged a rod, fashioned so as to act as a rudder to guide the projectile in its flight. If the charge was jammed in the vicinity of the breech block a rope could have been fastened to this rod and the projectile pulled back through the breech gun. If it was jammed too far forward to permit of this method, the projectile could have been pushed back out of the chamber. It is possible that the crew of the gun did not care to adopt this latter method, but according to inventor Sims they would not have been in the slightest danger. The point of the projectile is cut off, and attached to it is a small windmill. Behind this windmill, in a eavity, is a metal ball, followed in turn by three percussion caps attached to fuses. These fuses are connected with the chamber of explosives, which are usually composed of fulminate of mercury and guncotton near the centre of the projectile. When the projectile starts on its flight the windmill begins to revolve and by this action unscrews itself. It usually drops off at a distance of about 200 feet from the gun. This releases the ball, which, however, cannot get out of its cavity but may play around over the exposed caps. When the projectile

caps and the explosion follows. In a test that was made by the inventor last week it was found that they could throw a charge with accuracy a distance of two miles and a half, which is half a mile further than Mr. Sims had previously guaranteed.

strikes, the ball is forced on one or more of the

Of the six guns that were made for the Government three are on board one of the ordi-nance trains in the vicinity of Tampa, two others are with Gen. Nunez, who started out two weeks ago to join Gomez, and the other is still in the vicinity of Santiago. Work on ten more of them is being pushed rapidly, and they will be ready for delivery within two weeks.

#### FROM GOMEZS HEADQUARTERS. Reports of Fighting Between the Cuban and

Spanish Forces. WASHINGTON, July 10.-The following letter from Col. Fermen Valdes Dominguez, Chief of Despatchers of the Cuban Army, has been re-

ceived by Senor Tomas Estrada Palma "LA DEMAJAGUA, July 2, 1808. Gen. Don Tomas Estrada Palma, Delegate Plenipo tentiary of the Cuban Republic, New York City."

"MT DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: By order of the ommander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army of Liberation I have the honor to communicate to

you the following information:
"We are feeling here the effects of the energetic lesson given by the United States to Spain with its good cannons, and at the same time see the ridiculous versions of battles and the in-vented deeds of heroism given out by the Span-

ish officers "The fort of Jucaro a Moron is one of the Castillanos is in command there, and is imposing with despotic tyranny the orders of Gen. Blanco upon the pacificos. He is held in general execration. Matanzas is very strong, and its military situation, as communicated to us through Gen. Betancourt, is excellent.

"Important advices have been received from Gen. José Maria Rodriguez, Chief of the Occidental Department, and Col. Higinio Ezquerra Chief of the Brigade of Cienfueges. The former informs us that all along his march he is joined each day by many guerrillas and presentados, the latter citizens of Cuba who have left the Spauish army to fight for the liberty of their island.

"The Chief of the Sixth Army Corps has informed us that he has assumed the aggressive in his district, and has had several important engagements, attacking and capturing several of the enemy's forts. His principal battle was the attack on the village of Paso Real, which upled an entire night and resulted in the utter rout of the Spanish. The Cuban force took a number of prisoners and captured the arms, ammunition and provisions left by the

"Col. Ezquerra has informed us of a desper ate battle between Col. Joaquin Rodriguez, who was encamped with his forces in Ojo de Agua, and the Spanish cavalry forces from the Civil Guard and their guerrilla infantry from the regiments of Constantia and Savoya. Col. Rodriguez was in a difficult situation. He formed his cavalry forces at right angles with the infantry lines in ambush by the mountain and sustains double attack. The enemy, after several furious charges, were compelled to retreat, leaving many killed and wounded. Their retreat was harassed by our cavalry, which repeatedly charged them with machetes. The battle lasted four hours.

" Lieut.-Col. Sixto Roque blew up the railroad bridge over Factoria, near Soledad, with lynamite bomb, throwing a troop car into the water and destroying it, and killing ten Spantards and wounding eight. Later he was attacked by ambushed Spanish forces and lost one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, and fifteen privates killed and about twenty wounded.

"Lieut.-Col. Guzman has destroyed the bridge over the Linea Voladores. There have been about twenty other small skirmishes, at some of which we have met with heavy losses.

NEW TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

Our New Warship Which Will Soon Bo

Launched at San Francisco. San Francisco, July 10.—The first torpedo poat destroyer built on this coast will be aunched soon at the Union Iron Works. It will bear the name of Farragut and will be christened by Miss Betty Ashe, of an old Virginia family and a niece of Admiral Farragut. Through the Ashes she is descended from a ine of soldiers, her great-grandfather, grandfather and father having all been soldiers, the ast a West Pointer.

Miss Ashe has devoted herself to Red Cross work. One of her brothers, Sydney, recently oined the volunteers and went to Manila. The Farragut is a 273-ton boat, and the cor

met price was \$227,000. Her speed is thirty knots. She was built on the lines of the English torpedo-boat destroyer Desperate, and will earry two torpedo tubes and a battery of 6-

# Miles of Material In This Tailoring Offer

THIS IS NOT A REMNANT SALE. If you've ever attended one you know that the goods of your choice is always found to be barely sufficient for your purpose. But something a "little better," "higher in price," is offered you. Every piece of goods we show has its duplicate in the roll. We place our entire stock before you, which embraces nothing less than \$30 values, and very many \$40 values, and we make up the goods you select, in a SUIT, with a fit and finish that is absolutely correct, for

NO MORE

\$15.00

Canadian homespuns, Russian wool crashes, black and blue serges, fancy tweeds, and fushionable worsteds. Over 500 patterns.

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Write for samples for the purpose of comparison.

# W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

THIS SALE IS CONFINED TO THESE STORES ONLY:

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OPEN EVENINGS DURING THIS SALE.

SAW THE FIGHT AT EL CANEY.

An English Correspondent Returns and Gives His Impressions

TAMPA, Fla., July 10 .- E. P. Nuttall, war correspondent for the London Telegraph, who accompanied the army from Tampa to Santiago, was a passenger on the Mascotte, which ar rived here on Friday. Mr. Nuttail was at the front, and was in the battle of El Caney. He made detailed observations of what he saw while on the island, and goes back to London by the first steamer, and will there give expression to impressions which, as a guest of the United States Government, he cannot write while here. To THE SUN correspondent he

said: When I left Balquiri the siege guns which were to have played an important part in the fighting at Santiago were still on the transports, and no one knew where to find any particular part of one. Eight days intervened between the time of our arrival and debarkation and the beginning of the rain. After the eighth day it rained incessantly and great ponds formed in places across the roads, and to cross many low places one was compelled to wade knee deep in mire. Then, of course, the movement of the heavy guns was an impossibility but during those eight days of splendid weather which succeeded our landing every gun could have been hauled to a position controlling San-

'I observed very minutely the effect of the Mauser bullet on its victim, and in the majority of cases where the man was not killed outright he will recover. The bullet makes a clean hole through anything it pierces, and goes through the bone without splintering it. During the fight in which the Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts regiments of Volunteers lost so heavily, the vast superiority of the smokeless powder was demonstrated. Wher-ever a volunteer fired his Springfield rifle, the Spaniards knew that there was a man, and when the smoke had cleared away they picked

"The searcity of surgeons and nurses is deplorable, and in, many instances a single surreon had a hundred men to attend. Most of the Red Cross nurses remained in camp at Baiquiri and were far away from the scene of the fighting when they were most needed.

"I paid particular attention to the attitude of the Spaniards and am convinced that they have acted and are now acting strictly on the defensive, Transports and other United States vessels steamed to and fro within easy range of the guns from Morro, yet not a shot was fired. A whole pack train could go from place to place with but a single rifle to defend it. The soldiers themselves seemed even caroless in their confidence that they would not be attacked, and many of them would go within two miles of the fortifications of Santiago without fear of being molested. I have seen two and hree hundred men from the Seventy-first New York go in buthing miles from the camp without a single weapon in the party, and it was a frequent thing for large detachments to go un-

armed through the country hunting mangoes "I paid especial attention to the volunteers, and was greatly impressed by their bravery and ndurance. They fought well and seemed not thick and when their comrades were falling at their sides and their ranks almost decimated, The weather was unbearable. Besides being intensely hot the atmosphere contained a sick ening moisture, which seemed to deprive every man of his vitality. Instead of the marches be ing made in the cool of the morning and cool of the evening only, they were often made in the heat of the day and a halt called when the

cool of the afternoon was approaching. "The large tents taken by the men were found to be utterly useless, and nothing is being used except the shelter tent. The correspondents who had carried over a great equipment were compelled to throw everything away. and even officers dispensed with their swords to make marelting easier. In the wake of the army followed great crowds of Cubans, who appropriated the blankets and equipments which the men were compelled to dispense with."

### FIRST CONNECTICUT TO CAMP.

Scattered Companies Ordered Away from the Forts They Garrison. Orders for the First Regiment, Connecticut volunters, to assemble at Camp Haven, Niantie,

preparatory to departure for Camp Alger, were ssued yesterday by Gen. Gillespie, commandng the Department of the East. The First Connecticut Regiment is at the present time stationed at the following forts and camps: Headquarters and Companies A D, G and H at Fort Knox, Bucksport, Me.; Com panies F and Kat Fort Proble, Portland, Me.;

Company B at Great Gull Island, Companies E and I at Plum Island, Company C at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.; Company L at Meriden, and Company M at Danbury.

POBTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.-The Japane ruiser Kasagi, direct from the Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia, arrived in the lower har-

The Kasagi at Portsmouth, N. H.

bor at 6:30 o'clock to-night. The following officers of the Japanese Imperial Navy are on board: Capt. N. Kashwabora. Chief Engineer H. Kurashashi, Lieutenant-Commanders Aku-nomia, M. Tsnehiva, and K. Inouchi. The official trial trip of the cruiser will take place off this coast on Wednesday or Thursday next. and Capt. R. W. Sargent of Kittery, Me., who has been in charge of the Cramps' trial trips for five years, will be in command. The officers who will act as recorders are Commanders Katsmo, Narito, Kyo Avki, and Lieut. S. Taka-

Night Work at the Torpedo Station Ended. NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.-The night work at the torpedo station, which has been going on since war was declared, was stopped last night. and hereafter the various shops will run under regular Government time. This means that the order for primers has been filled, and the works can now keep up with the demand. The ar. keless powder factory is also daily turning out large quantities. The work on the harbor defences at Fort Adams and Jamestown is being rushed night and day, Sundays included. Rapid progress has been made.

kira.

Connecticut Men Ordered to Washington PORTLAND, Me., July 10.-The Connecticut olunteers at Fort Preble, in this harbor, have been ordered to Washington.

GUNS FOR THE NAVY. The Washington Factory Keeping Well

Ahead of the Requirements of the Service.

Washington, July 10.-There is to be no letup in the work of manufacturing guns for the navy until the department is satisfied that it nas an ample supply to fit out any reasonable number of vessels that may be needed before the war ends. Some time ago the big gun factory here was set to work on 200 G-pounders. with their mounts, and both are so far advanced that a reserve number is now ready to replace any that may be injured in service or for equipping new ships that may be purchased. Lately the activity at the shops has been resumed on the old basis, and now gangs of men are working in three relays throughout the twenty-four hours on all classes of ordnance. The department apprehends that when the war is ended some of the larger guns on shipboard may show signs of weakness after their heavy use in the bombardments, and will have to be replaced by new pieces. Others it is believed may need some overhauling, and to meet such demands the factory here is keeping well ahead of actual requirements of the service, and is laying in a

The batteries of the three new battleships, which should be completed next January, are well advanced, and practically all the 13-inch guns will be ready for installation in a few weeks. The lighter battery guns are now ready, and the 6-pounders and 4-pounders, with their mounts, could be sent on shipboard to-day if necessary. Castings for numbers of rapid-fire 6-inch rifles are being received, and work is to be pushed in turning out these calibres, so that by the autumn a good supply will

reserve stock for any emergency that may

be stored up. A new battery for the Philadelphia is also to be undertaken at once and forwarded to Hawaii or San Francisco for installation to replace the old 6-inch rifles she now carries. None of the Philadelphia's guns is of the quick-fire patern, and the effectiveness of the battery is therefore considerably reduced. The guns renoved can be easily converted at the factory here. Modern batteries for the Chicago have nlso been finished, and the guns will be in place by the end of the month. Equipped with thirteen 5-inch and her eights, the Chicago will be one of the most efficient cruisers of the navy seven million dollars is available for expenditure by the Navy Ordnance Bureau, and a large part of this is to go for the making of guns of

all types. The delivery of the second consignment of new small arms has begun, and allotments are being made to ships as fast as they are received. One hundred new rifles are being supplied the navy daily under a contract for furnishing 5,000 awarded last spring.

LOADING THE SUPPLY.

That Vessel as Well as the Supply Ship Delmonico to Be Armed. The United States naval supply ship Supply

arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday At noon on Saturday she sailed from Philadelphia, where she had been awaiting orders since June 17, the day she arrived from Sa The Supply will remain at the navy yard for

at least a week for the purpose of loading with provisions. She already has a big stock of dry groceries aboard, which she took on at Philadelphia. During the coming week 50 tons of fresh beef will be put aboard of her, together with 500 tons of fee and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables. She will then sail for Santiago to distribute her cargo among the ships of Sampson's squadron.

Before sailing from this port the Supply will be armed with a battery of three-inch guns. Each jackle aboard of her will be equipped with a revolver. On her last trip, when she was attacked by a Spanish gunboat, there were no firearms aboard of her and she had to run away.

Many of the sailors on the Supply are men

who have seen service under Capt. Philip of the Texas. They say that when he was in charge of the Boston Navy Yard he was the greatest friend the jackies ever had. While Capt. Philip is a big. good-natured. big-hearted fellow, he is also a brave fighter," one of the men said yesterday. "He would

rather fight than eat in time of war, but in time

of peace he is as gentle as a lamb. The Delmonico, the other naval caterer, is till at the navy yard taking on stores. She is to be armed with a battery of guns of greater calibre than those to be put aboard of the Supply. By Wednesday morning the Delmonico will be ready to sail. It is said she will accompany Commodore Watson's Eastern squadren.
The cruiser Buffalo left her anchorage in the

North River yesterday and went to the navy yard for additional repairs to her boilers. The United States cruiser, Stranger passed out at Sandy Hook about noon yesterday.

REAR ADMIRAL M'NAIR'S NEW DUTY. He Is Assigned to the Naval Academy at Annapolis as Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, July 10.-Rear Admiral Mo-Nair, who has been assigned to the Naval Academy as successor to Capt. Philip H. Cooper, is the first officer of his rank to have received the detail since old Admirai Rodgers was there in the early eightles. Previously the Academy had always an officer of the highest grade as Superintendent, but with the detachment of Admiral Rodgers younger officers were recognized, and since then none higher in rank than Captain has been in charge. Admiral McNair relieves Capt. Cooper on the 15th inst., and says that he proposes to push ahead the work of rehabilitating the school under the liberal provision made last Congress for beginning the big project. Contracts will be let this month for the construction of three large buildings, which are to be a part of the \$6,000,000 scheme for making the institution a model place for the instruction of future officers of the navy. Admiral McNair believes that, bac Congress failed to appropriate money last spring to erect buildings, it would not have been practicable to continue the full course at the Beademy more than a year or two longer.

Commodore Sampson was one of the youngest officers ever assigned to duty at the Academy as Superintendent, his rank then being that of Commander. Capt. Phythian suc eeded him, and Capt. Cooper next assumed charge nearly three years ago. The selection of Admiral McNair as the new Superintendent leaves the Chairmanship of the Lighthous Board vacant, which will be filled this week when some other officer is assigned to the